

the life. Had I read and improved twenty years ago, I believe I should have been richer and more now. Buy it, for your son. It cannot fail to make him do with vice and in love with virtue.—*Con-*

MR. SCHOOLBOY BATH.—A book of 172 pages which will be read through in a week. It has many excellencies, no very good description can be given for words. A great variety of accidents are brought in view, as the title indicates, and they are presented with good effect. Sold by Charles Tappan, 116 N. 3rd street.

THE ECCLESIASTIC MAGAZINE.—The 12th of this work has just appeared, from the press of Lovett, Trow & Co., New York. The

tation which the Eclectic has acquired in department. Contents.—Harris's High Ethiopia; The Robertses on their travels; Recovery and conquest of Mexico; The bell and the pipe; The Earl of Chatham; Louis of Prussia; Courses of English reading in England; Louis Philippe's visit to Vassar; Sherman's New Testament; Beucke's theory and practice of education; Lord Jeffrey's

Poetry; Miscellany, &c.

SABBATH MUSINGS,—an excellent
Caroline Fry, embracing twenty-one
each prefaced with a text of Scripture
proves the basis of remark. It is
devotional, and with strict propriety is
"Sabbath Musings."

BURKE ON THE SUBLIME AND BEAU-
—Harper & Brothers have issued a new
of Burke's Philosophical Inquiry into the
of our ideas of the sublime and beautiful,
an introductory discourse concerning
The character of this work has been long
and as a treatise for the use of schools
tains a deservedly high reputation. It
in this city by Crocker & Brewster, 47
street, Boston.

FAIRY LAND AND OTHER SKETCHES,—
cy-bound book, designed for youth, by
thor of Peter Parley's Tales. Boston:
Munroe & Co.

GAME OF THE RACE OF IMPROVE-
signed to fix the ornithological tables in
ory, and thus "to remove one of the sin-
black, and the three-headed, the seven-
black, which sometimes excite, at an ear-
permanent disgust for the whole subject
labeled and for sale by William Crow,
Washington street.

FOR THE BOSTON REV.

D'AUBOIGNE AND THE TRACT SOCIETY

I am sorry to see that the Tract Society not only *misutilized* D'Auboigne's History, Reformation, but in one important particular actually *corrupted* and *falsified* it. D'Auboigne says: "The Council of Zurich is alarmed, and that the *anabaptists* must be held; and as the *anabaptists* still refuse to relinquish their errors," etc. The Tract Society in their edition strike out the word *Zurich*, and insert in its place the word *Independents* were an English sect entirely cut from the *anabaptists*, and no way responsible for their errors. The *Independents* are the only section true to the original anabaptists that the *anabaptists* do not persecute. If there is any odium in the case it is the only reason for omitting the term *anabaptists* to belong to the Baptists as members to the Congregationalists. It is not the Tract Society, contrary to the truth of it, shift it from the Baptists, to whom it does long, and put it on to the Congregationalists who do not believe in it, because Baptists are more liberal to the Tract Society than the Congregationalists? I have now seen a shrewd wag give kick a leave from the fact that would kick a horse, but little, and put it on to learn the hard word and kick but little—but I thought it was taking an unfair advantage on the motives of the Tract Society Committee—but it is but a little more.

A SON OF THE PILGRIM

FOR THE MONTHLY RECORD

DEDICATION AT HOMES HOLM

MESSES. EDITORS.—The dedication of house of worship for the use of the newly laid congregational church and society building on the 26th ult., was an occasion feeling almost to the little and by which the extraordinary efforts the building was made. And I think there are circumstances brief history of this enterprise, which is interesting, and perhaps instructive to the many.

Martha.—Eugene and I were in the field where the *Magpies* labored, and their dust now settles, together with that my agency of Christian Indians, when the instrument in conversation was so far and also almost the dust of another sea the Lord, scarcely less renowned for his labors among the white population—*William Williams*, who, with the aid of a school master, and died in 1746, the lamented pastor of the church in Ch. Several of the first families in Boston are his descendants; and an excellent harbor north-east shore of the island, I know not of what circumstance, has borne it for more than a hundred years. And the harbor is in the line of the great harbor; and as it is the harbor, and not the "hole" near by that gives importance place, I would suggest to the dwellers who would not neglect the harbor, in a better taste, to adopt *Homes Holm* as a name of their flourishing village. The town already numbers nearly a thousand, mostly of the English race, and the principal business of the place is the

[illegible]

themselves, and immediately four members of the church, whose united valuation of property did not exceed \$20,000, and one of them a man subscribed \$3,000! Several other individ-

Poetry.

TO THE EAST THE HEBREW BENDS.

Thou to the East the Hebrew bends,
When morning's sunbeams glow;
And when the evening star descends,
The East receives his bow.
Dear to the exile is the soil,
That reared Jerusalem's towers;
Dear to the wanderer is the soil,
That reared Jerusalem's towers.
Thy memory, Palestine!
Thy memory, Palestine!

"To the East the Hebrew bends,
The East to Israel dear—
When kindling recollection burns,
When memory claims the tear:
Land of the Patriarch! he recalls
The days of promise, when
The timber rang along thy hills,
And God conformed with men.

Where Babel woe Judea's wrongs,
The banished Hebrew sighs;
Where Zion swelled her holy songs,
His tribute seems to rise;
And hope still wings his thought afar,
It tells to those that roam,
That He who rules the cloudy car,
Will guide his people home.

OPPRESSION.

BY J. O. WHITTIER.

"Just God! and shall we waitiest rest,
The Christian's scorn—the heathen's mirth—
Content to live the lingering pest,
And by word of a mocking earth?
Shall our own glorious land retain
That curse which Europe scorns to bear?
Shall our own brethren drag the chain
Which not even Russia's menials wear?

"Up, then, in freedom's manly part,
From the gray beard old to fiery youth,
On the nation's naked heart
Scatter the living coils of truth!
Up—while ye slumber, deeper yet
The shadow of our time is growing!
Up—while ye pause, our sun may set
In blood, around our altars frowning!

"O! rouse ye, ere the storm comes such—
The gathered wrath of God and man—
Like that which wasted Egypt's earth
When hail and fire above it ran.
Hear ye no warning in the air?
Feel ye no earthquake underneath?
Up—up—why will ye slumber more?
The sleeper only wakes in death!"

"Up now for freedom—'not in strife
Like that your sterner fathers saw—
The awful waste of human life—
The glory and the guilt of war!
But break the chain—the yoke remove,
And smite to earth oppression's rod,
With those mild arms of truth and love,
Made mighty through the living God!"

Agricultural.

MANAGEMENT OF HENS.

The Kennebec, Me. Agricultural Society having offered premiums for the best management of fowls, two competitors gave statements of their mode, and as they contain useful hints we copy that of Mr. Child so far as relates to management, and that of Mr. Martin entire. To the former the first, and to the latter the second premium was awarded.

From the Statement of James L. Child.
My hens laid nearly as well during the winter as in the warm weather. Their habit was warm, and so constructed as to bring them to the ground, where they found at all times a good supply of old plaster, ash, pulverized oyster shells, charcoal, fresh water, once or twice a week liver, or some other kind of meat. I fed chiefly upon baked or boiled potatoes, giving them food to warm in the morning and at night, occasionally feeding them with corn, and once or twice giving them all the crumbs and skins, and fragments of the cooked vegetables. To prevent their being infested with lice, about once a fortnight I mixed in dough so as to discolor it, a quantity of floor of brimstone, which is a sure preventive as well as remedy, and may be given in small quantities to young chickens, for the same purpose.

It will be seen from my mode of keeping my hens, which average about twenty-five and three roosters, through the winter, that I cannot give the precise cost of keeping, but I am sure a good supply of food can be given at a general food, and fowls kept cheaper in this mode than in any other—and they will always be ready for the spit, if not stunted in quantity. I find my fowls fat at all seasons.

I estimate that my hens afford me a return of eggs, with regard to the rectifying of clear profit, of fifty per cent. I confine them to their yard, hen house, and barn cellar during gardening, and to their house and cellar in the winter, and think with that degree of confinement, they lay better than they do when allowed to wander at large. Hen houses and roosts should be kept neat, and often whitewashed, and their nests should always have half an inch or more of ashes or lime on the bottom, under the hay. Broken or rotten eggs should never be allowed to remain in the nests. Dirty water should not be given them. To do well, they require pure water, and all their food fresh and unspoiled from taint or fermentation. I estimate that during the year, (deducting the time of their moulting, and inclination to set,) I have got fifty, one half as many eggs as I have laid during the year.

Every family, with a very little trouble, with their flock of a dozen hens, have fresh eggs in plenty during the whole year, say in all, two thousand, and one hundred full grown chickens; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, (if such be the fact,) the hen is capable of yielding the greatest profit to her owner. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a pair of laying hens. Care should be taken to change roosters often, as otherwise the best variety in the world will run out, and cease to be profitable from breeding in; and I feel great confidence that much improvement may be made by due attention to crossing, and in this way some of the evils from breeding be averted. I have stated that I give my fowls meat; this is indispensable

ble if they are not allowed to go at large. If corn is fed out, it should be soaked, and fifteen bushels in a year yearly allowance for twelve hens and a rooster. But they should always have food by them, and after they have become accustomed to find enough at all times in the trough, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crop; but if they are scantily or irregularly fed, they will greedily snatch up a whole crop full at a time, and stop laying, and not unfrequently engender some fatal disease.

JAMES L. CHILD.

Statement of Mr. Martin, of Fowls.

To the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen:—The following is my method of keeping poultry, for which I want your premium, if you consider me entitled to it.

My family of hens consists of twenty in number, exclusive of old king chickens, which rules the roost, cracks the day, and calls to operations. They are of the genuine old-fashioned Cornish breed, which live by eating, and lay for amusement; they generally pay all my bills by using their own. I have a room in one corner of my barn, warm and comfortable, well furnished with roosts, nests, &c., where all their operations are carried on, although I leave them liberty to go into other parts of the barn, and occasionally the liberty of the yard, which is equal in size to that of any honest man or rooster, who has taken the benefit of the poor debtor's oath. Their bill of fare consists of a constant supply of corn in one and whiskey in another, which they prefer, is made of boiled potatoes mashed up fine, and scalded milk or bran, in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter. In the summer the corn is shortened, and more of the hen-pudding (as we call it) is supplied. In order that the shell department of the business may be carried on to advantage, I supply them with lime and pounded bricks. I kept my account current with them, between the first of January last and the thirty-first of July, inclusive, in which time I received two hundred and fifteen dozens of eggs; these I have sold for eleven cents per dozen, making \$23.65.

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Miscellaneous.

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PHONOGRAPHY.

Concluded from last week's paper.

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I estimate that my hens afford me a return of eggs, with regard to the rectifying of clear profit, of fifty per cent. I confine them to their yard, hen house, and barn cellar during gardening, and to their house and cellar in the winter, and think with that degree of confinement, they lay better than they do when allowed to wander at large. Hen houses and roosts should be kept neat, and often whitewashed, and their nests should always have half an inch or more of ashes or lime on the bottom, under the hay. Broken or rotten eggs should never be allowed to remain in the nests. Dirty water should not be given them. To do well, they require pure water, and all their food fresh and unspoiled from taint or fermentation. I estimate that during the year, (deducting the time of their moulting, and inclination to set,) I have got fifty, one half as many eggs as I have laid during the year.

Every family, with a very little trouble, with their flock of a dozen hens, have fresh eggs in plenty during the whole year, say in all, two thousand, and one hundred full grown chickens; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, (if such be the fact,) the hen is capable of yielding the greatest profit to her owner. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a pair of laying hens. Care should be taken to change roosters often, as otherwise the best variety in the world will run out, and cease to be profitable from breeding in; and I feel great confidence that much improvement may be made by due attention to crossing, and in this way some of the evils from breeding be averted. I have stated that I give my fowls meat; this is indispensable

and he puts his mind into this attitude: now when I am told that it is so, I will not believe it, I will believe that it is so. But not to insist on this, it seems to me that there will be a truthfulness and simplicity in the phonographic system, which we should look to as supplement the present awkward, cruel false creature who stands at the door of knowledge, and who gives to children, some of their first associations with science.

4. It will promote the interests of science, and general knowledge and christian benevolence.

Every thing which diminishes the consumption of time, strength, and money, in recording and publishing the results of mental effort, must advance the great interests of humanity. Look then at the chirographic department of this art. It has secured what no system of Brachygraphy ever before secured, extreme brevity with complete legibility. The lawyer, the merchant, the preacher, the author, the editor, the reporter, can save five sixths of their time now devoted to writing, and still be as perfectly understood, and the importance of this. We and all European nations are now employing a system of stenography. Suppose we should abandon it, and go back to writing in our own language what we now express in characters borrowed from the priests there, on although I leave them liberty to go into other parts of the barn, and occasionally the liberty of the yard, which is equal in size to that of any honest man or rooster, who has taken the benefit of the poor debtor's oath. Their bill of fare consists of a constant supply of corn in one and whiskey in another, which they prefer, is made of boiled potatoes mashed up fine, and scalded milk or bran, in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter. In the summer the corn is shortened, and more of the hen-pudding (as we call it) is supplied. In order that the shell department of the business may be carried on to advantage, I supply them with lime and pounded bricks. I kept my account current with them, between the first of January last and the thirty-first of July, inclusive, in which time I received two hundred and fifteen dozens of eggs; these I have sold for eleven cents per dozen, making \$23.65.

Estimated cost of corn and potatoes, \$3.00

Balance in favor of hen family, \$18.65

From this sum, take the interest of the account invested, cost of lime, brick dust, and attending expenses, and you will find the profits of the brood. JESSE MARTIN.

DEAR SIR:—I resume the consideration of the merits of phonography.

2. It will promote the interests of orthography and etymology.

Let any one take up our authors from Weyliffe and Chaucer to the North American Review or New Englander, and ask a Lexicographer from Bailey and Dyche down to Webster and Neander, and see the glorious uncertainty of orthography, deserving to be as proverbial as that of the law. Now I do not imagine that there is any competent tribunal to determine upon the spelling of words, and a fixed standard of spelling or pronunciation, yet much might be done. As the causes which go to change the spelling and sound of words are real and definite, and as some of these alterations are improvements, and others are signs and effects of degeneracy, nothing can have a greater tendency to keep these changes under the eyes of all who read the language, than to commence turning every one's attention to the delicate shades of sound, (now generally overlooked) in almost every word, and reducing pronunciation to a science, and showing that no change of pronunciation, or an steal into a district without alarming the whole country at once by its exposure on the printed page. For, it must be observed that then every one will write a word as he pronounces it. These remarks, however, do not apply to the equally chimerical accents, because no provision is made in this system for introducing them into any other books than spelling-books and lexicons.

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